

Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate his determination that—

“(1) the United States has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq with the United Nations Security Council resolutions cited in subsection (a); and

“(2) that those efforts have not been and would not be successful in obtaining such compliance.

“(c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution [50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)], the Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution [50 U.S.C. 1544(b)].

“(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this resolution supersedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution [50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.].

“SEC. 3. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

“At least once every 60 days, the President shall submit to the Congress a summary on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council in response to Iraq's aggression.”

CHAPTER 34—NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

SUBCHAPTER II—DECLARATIONS OF FUTURE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

SUBCHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This subchapter is referred to in section 1706 of this title; title 10 sections 527, 644; title 42 section 8374.

CHAPTER 35—INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in sections 2170, 2405, 2410 of the Appendix to this title; title 12 sections 3409, 3413, 4407; title 19 section 2581; title 26 section 911.

§ 1701. Unusual and extraordinary threat; declaration of national emergency; exercise of Presidential authorities

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS BY UNITED STATES NATIONALS AGAINST IRAQ

Pub. L. 101-519, § 131, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2249, which authorized President to vest title in a portion of property in which transactions were blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12722 in order to satisfy obligations owed to United States Government and United States nationals for which Iraq had suspended repayment, was repealed by Pub. L. 102-27, title IV, § 402(a), Apr. 10, 1991, 105 Stat. 155, as amended by Pub. L. 102-136, § 126, Oct. 25, 1991, 105 Stat. 643, effective Nov. 5, 1990.

IRAQ SANCTIONS

Pub. L. 101-513, title V, §§ 586-586J, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2047-2054, provided that:

“SEC. 586. SHORT TITLE.

“Sections 586 through 586J of this Act may be cited as the ‘Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990’.

“SEC. 586A. DECLARATIONS REGARDING IRAQ'S INVASION OF KUWAIT.

“The Congress—

“(1) condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990;

“(2) supports the actions that have been taken by the President in response to that invasion;

“(3) calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait;

“(4) supports the efforts of the United Nations Security Council to end this violation of international law and threat to international peace;

“(5) supports the imposition and enforcement of multilateral sanctions against Iraq;

“(6) calls on United States allies and other countries to support fully the efforts of the United Nations Security Council, and to take other appropriate actions, to bring about an end to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait; and

“(7) condemns the brutal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq and its gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Kuwait, including widespread arrests, torture, summary executions, and mass extrajudicial killings.

“SEC. 586B. CONSULTATIONS WITH CONGRESS.

“The President shall keep the Congress fully informed, and shall consult with the Congress, with respect to current and anticipated events regarding the international crisis caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, including with respect to United States actions.

“SEC. 586C. TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST IRAQ.

“(a) CONTINUATION OF EMBARGO.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the President shall continue to impose the trade embargo and other economic sanctions with respect to Iraq and Kuwait that the United States is imposing, in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, pursuant to Executive Orders Numbered 12724 and 12725 [set out below] (August 9, 1990) and, to the extent they are still in effect, Executive Orders Numbered 12722 and 12723 [set out below] (August 2, 1990). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds, credits, guarantees, or insurance appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act for fiscal year 1991 or any fiscal year thereafter shall be used to support or administer any financial or commercial operation of any United States Government department, agency, or other entity, or of any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, for the benefit of the Government of Iraq, its agencies or instrumentalities, or any person working on behalf of the Government of Iraq, contrary to the trade embargo and other economic sanctions imposed in accordance with this section.

“(b) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—To the extent that transactions involving foodstuffs or payments for foodstuffs are exempted ‘in humanitarian circumstances’ from the prohibitions established by the United States pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), those exemptions shall be limited to foodstuffs that are to be provided consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 666 (1990) and other relevant Security Council resolutions.

“(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF EXCEPTIONS TO AND TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—

“(1) NOTICE OF REGULATIONS.—Any regulations issued after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990] with respect to the economic sanctions imposed with respect to Iraq and Kuwait by the United States under Executive Orders Numbered 12722 and 12723 (August 2, 1990) and Executive Orders Numbered 12724 and 12725 (August 9, 1990) shall be submitted to the Congress before those regulations take effect.

“(2) NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall notify the Congress at least 15 days before the termination, in whole or in part, of any sanction imposed with respect to Iraq or Kuwait pursuant to those Executive orders.

“(d) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—

“(1) SANCTIONS LEGISLATION.—The sanctions that are described in subsection (a) are in addition to, and not in lieu of the sanctions provided for in section 586G of this Act or any other provision of law.

“(2) NATIONAL EMERGENCIES AND UNITED NATIONS LEGISLATION.—Nothing in this section supersedes any

provision of the National Emergencies Act [50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.] or any authority of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act [50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.] or section 5(a) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 [22 U.S.C. 287c(a)].

"SEC. 586D. COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ.

"(a) DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act [see Tables for classification] to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.] (including title IV of chapter 2 of part I [22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.], relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation) or the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.] may be used to provide assistance to any country that is not in compliance with the United Nations Security Council sanctions against Iraq unless the President determines and so certifies to the Congress that—

"(1) such assistance is in the national interest of the United States;

"(2) such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in that country; or

"(3) the assistance to be provided will be humanitarian assistance for foreign nationals who have fled Iraq and Kuwait.

"(b) IMPORT SANCTIONS.—If the President considers that the taking of such action would promote the effectiveness of the economic sanctions of the United Nations and the United States imposed with respect to Iraq, and is consistent with the national interest, the President may prohibit, for such a period of time as he considers appropriate, the importation into the United States of any or all products of any foreign country that has not prohibited—

"(1) the importation of products of Iraq into its customs territory, and

"(2) the export of its products to Iraq.

"SEC. 586E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF EMBARGO.

"Notwithstanding section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) and section 5(b) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c(b))—

"(1) a civil penalty of not to exceed \$250,000 may be imposed on any person who, after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990], violates or evades or attempts to violate or evade Executive Order Numbered 12722, 12723, 12724, or 12725 [set out below] or any license, order, or regulation issued under any such Executive order; and

"(2) whoever, after the date of enactment of this Act, willfully violates or evades or attempts to violate or evade Executive Order Numbered 12722, 12723, 12724, or 12725 or any license, order, or regulation issued under any such Executive order—

"(A) shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000,000, if a person other than a natural person; or

"(B) if a natural person, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000,000, be imprisoned for not more than 12 years, or both.

Any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in a violation, evasion, or attempt described in paragraph (2) may be punished by imposition of the fine or imprisonment (or both) specified in subparagraph (B) of that paragraph.

"SEC. 586F. DECLARATIONS REGARDING IRAQ'S LONG-STANDING VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

"(a) IRAQ'S VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The Congress determines that—

"(1) the Government of Iraq has demonstrated repeated and blatant disregard for its obligations under international law by violating the Charter of the United Nations, the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or

Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (done at Geneva, June 17, 1925), as well as other international treaties;

"(2) the Government of Iraq is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and is obligated under the Covenants, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to respect internationally recognized human rights;

"(3) the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989 again characterizes Iraq's human rights record as 'abysmal';

"(4) Amnesty International, Middle East Watch, and other independent human rights organizations have documented extensive, systematic, and continuing human rights abuses by the Government of Iraq, including summary executions, mass political killings, disappearances, widespread use of torture, arbitrary arrests and prolonged detention without trial of thousands of political opponents, forced relocation and deportation, denial of nearly all civil and political rights such as freedom of association, assembly, speech, and the press, and the imprisonment, torture, and execution of children;

"(5) since 1987, the Government of Iraq has intensified its severe repression of the Kurdish minority of Iraq, deliberately destroyed more than 3,000 villages and towns in the Kurdish regions, and forcibly expelled more than 500,000 people, thus effectively depopulating the rural areas of Iraqi Kurdistan;

"(6) Iraq has blatantly violated international law by initiating use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war;

"(7) Iraq has also violated international law by using chemical weapons against its own Kurdish citizens, resulting in tens of thousands of deaths and more than 65,000 refugees;

"(8) Iraq continues to expand its chemical weapons capability, and President Saddam Hussein has threatened to use chemical weapons against other nations;

"(9) persuasive evidence exists that Iraq is developing biological weapons in violation of international law;

"(10) there are strong indications that Iraq has taken steps to produce nuclear weapons and has attempted to smuggle from the United States, in violation of United States law, components for triggering devices used in nuclear warheads whose manufacture would contravene the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which Iraq is a party; and

"(11) Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has threatened to use terrorism against other nations in violation of international law and has increased Iraq's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Palestinian groups that have conducted terrorist acts.

"(b) HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.—The Congress determines that the Government of Iraq is engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights. All provisions of law that impose sanctions against a country whose government is engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights shall be fully enforced against Iraq.

"(c) SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—(1) The Congress determines that Iraq is a country which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, a country which grants sanctuary from prosecution to individuals or groups which have committed an act of international terrorism, and a country which otherwise supports international terrorism. The provisions of law specified in paragraph (2) and all other provisions of law that impose sanctions against a country which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, which grants sanctuary from prosecution to an individual or

group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or which otherwise supports international terrorism shall be fully enforced against Iraq.

"(2) The provisions of law referred to in paragraph (1) are—

"(A) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2780];

"(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2371];

"(C) sections 555 and 556 of this Act [104 Stat. 2021, 2022] (and the corresponding sections of predecessor foreign operations appropriations Acts); and

"(D) section 555 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 [99 Stat. 227].

"(d) **MULTILATERAL COOPERATION.**—The Congress calls on the President to seek multilateral cooperation—

"(1) to deny dangerous technologies to Iraq;

"(2) to induce Iraq to respect internationally recognized human rights; and

"(3) to induce Iraq to allow appropriate international humanitarian and human rights organizations to have access to Iraq and Kuwait, including the areas in northern Iraq traditionally inhabited by Kurds.

"SEC. 586G. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ.

"(a) **IMPOSITION.**—Except as provided in section 586H, the following sanctions shall apply with respect to Iraq:

"(1) **FMS SALES.**—The United States Government shall not enter into any sale with Iraq under the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.].

"(2) **COMMERCIAL ARMS SALES.**—Licenses shall not be issued for the export to Iraq of any item on the United States Munitions List.

"(3) **EXPORTS OF CERTAIN GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY.**—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) shall be used to prohibit the export to Iraq of any goods or technology listed pursuant to that section or section 5(c)(1) of that Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2404(c)(1)) on the control list provided for in section 4(b) of that Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2403(b)).

"(4) **NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, AND TECHNOLOGY.**—

"(A) **NRC LICENSES.**—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall not issue any license or other authorization under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 and following) for the export to Iraq of any source or special nuclear material, any production or utilization facility, any sensitive nuclear technology, any component, item, or substance determined to have significance for nuclear explosive purposes pursuant to section 109b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2139(b)), or any other material or technology requiring such a license or authorization.

"(B) **DISTRIBUTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS.**—The authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 shall not be used to distribute any special nuclear material, source material, or byproduct material to Iraq.

"(C) **DOE AUTHORIZATIONS.**—The Secretary of Energy shall not provide a specific authorization under section 57b.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)(2)) for any activity that would constitute directly or indirectly engaging in Iraq in activities that require a specific authorization under that section.

"(5) **ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—The United States shall oppose any loan or financial or technical assistance to Iraq by international financial institutions in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262d).

"(6) **ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.**—Credits and credit guarantees through the Export-Import Bank of the United States shall be denied to Iraq.

"(7) **ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.**—Credit, credit guarantees, and other assistance through the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be denied to Iraq.

"(8) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.**—All forms of assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 and following) other than emergency assistance for medical supplies and other forms of emergency humanitarian assistance, and under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 and following) shall be denied to Iraq.

"(b) **CONTRACT SANCTITY.**—For purposes of the export controls imposed pursuant to subsection (a)(3), the date described in subsection (m)(1) of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) shall be deemed to be August 1, 1990.

"SEC. 586H. WAIVER AUTHORITY.

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may waive the requirements of any paragraph of section 586G(a) if the President makes a certification under subsection (b) or subsection (c).

"(b) **CERTIFICATION OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN IRAQI POLICIES AND ACTIONS.**—The authority of subsection (a) may be exercised 60 days after the President certifies to the Congress that—

"(1) the Government of Iraq—

"(A) has demonstrated, through a pattern of conduct, substantial improvement in its respect for internationally recognized human rights;

"(B) is not acquiring, developing, or manufacturing (i) ballistic missiles, (ii) chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons, or (iii) components for such weapons; has forsworn the first use of such weapons; and is taking substantial and verifiable steps to destroy or otherwise dispose of any such missiles and weapons it possesses; and

"(C) does not provide support for international terrorism;

"(2) the Government of Iraq is in substantial compliance with its obligations under international law, including—

"(A) the Charter of the United Nations;

"(B) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (done at New York, December 16, 1966) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (done at New York, December 16, 1966);

"(C) the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (done at Paris, December 9, 1948);

"(D) the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (done at Geneva, June 17, 1925);

"(E) the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (done at Washington, London, and Moscow, July 1, 1968); and

"(F) the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 10, 1972); and

"(3) the President has determined that it is essential to the national interests of the United States to exercise the authority of subsection (a).

"(c) **CERTIFICATION OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN IRAQI LEADERSHIP AND POLICIES.**—The authority of subsection (a) may be exercised 30 days after the President certifies to the Congress that—

"(1) there has been a fundamental change in the leadership of the Government of Iraq; and

"(2) the new Government of Iraq has provided reliable and credible assurance that—

"(A) it respects internationally recognized human rights and it will demonstrate such respect through its conduct;

"(B) it is not acquiring, developing, or manufacturing and it will not acquire, develop, or manufac-

ture (i) ballistic missiles, (ii) chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons, or (iii) components for such weapons; has forsworn the first use of such weapons; and is taking substantial and verifiable steps to destroy or otherwise dispose of any such missiles and weapons it possesses;

"(C) it is not and will not provide support for international terrorism; and

"(D) it is and will continue to be in substantial compliance with its obligations under international law, including all the treaties specified in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of subsection (b)(2).

"(d) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN CERTIFICATIONS.—Any certification under subsection (b) or (c) shall include the justification for each determination required by that subsection. The certification shall also specify which paragraphs of section 586G(a) the President will waive pursuant to that certification.

"SEC. 586I. DENIAL OF LICENSES FOR CERTAIN EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES ASSISTING IRAQ'S ROCKET OR CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, OR NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY.

"(a) RESTRICTION ON EXPORT LICENSES.—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used to approve the licensing for export of any supercomputer to any country whose government the President determines is assisting, or whose government officials the President determines are assisting, Iraq to improve its rocket technology or chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons capability.

"(b) NEGOTIATIONS.—The President is directed to begin immediate negotiations with those governments with which the United States has bilateral supercomputer agreements, including the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Japan, on conditions restricting the transfer to Iraq of supercomputer or associated technology.

"SEC. 586J. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

"(a) STUDY AND REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXPORT TO IRAQ OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL, AND BALLISTIC MISSILE TECHNOLOGY.—(1) The President shall conduct a study on the sale, export, and third party transfer or development of nuclear, biological, chemical, and ballistic missile technology to or with Iraq including—

"(A) an identification of specific countries, as well as companies and individuals, both foreign and domestic, engaged in such sale or export of, nuclear, biological, chemical, and ballistic missile technology;

"(B) a detailed description and analysis of the international supply, information, support, and coproduction network, individual, corporate, and state, responsible for Iraq's current capability in the area of nuclear, biological, chemical, and ballistic missile technology; and

"(C) a recommendation of standards and procedures against which to measure and verify a decision of the Government of Iraq to terminate the development, production, coproduction, and deployment of nuclear, biological, chemical, and offensive ballistic missile technology as well as the destruction of all existing facilities associated with such technologies.

"(2) The President shall include in the study required by paragraph (1) specific recommendations on new mechanisms, to include, but not be limited to, legal, political, economic and regulatory, whereby the United States might contribute, in conjunction with its friends, allies, and the international community, to the management, control, or elimination of the threat of nuclear, biological, chemical, and ballistic missile proliferation.

"(3) Not later than March 30, 1991, the President shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a report, in both classified and unclassified form, setting forth the findings of the study required by paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(b) STUDY AND REPORT ON IRAQ'S OFFENSIVE MILITARY CAPABILITY.—(1) The President shall conduct a study on Iraq's offensive military capability and its effect on the Middle East balance of power including an assessment of Iraq's power projection capability, the prospects for another sustained conflict with Iran, joint Iraqi-Jordanian military cooperation, the threat Iraq's arms transfer activities pose to United States allies in the Middle East, and the extension of Iraq's political-military influence into Africa and Latin America.

"(2) Not later than March 30, 1991, the President shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a report, in both classified and unclassified form, setting forth the findings of the study required by paragraph (1).

"(c) REPORT ON SANCTIONS TAKEN BY OTHER NATIONS AGAINST IRAQ.—(1) The President shall prepare a report on the steps taken by other nations, both before and after the August 2, 1990, invasion of Kuwait, to curtail the export of goods, services, and technologies to Iraq which might contribute to, or enhance, Iraq's nuclear, biological, chemical, and ballistic missile capability.

"(2) The President shall provide a complete accounting of international compliance with each of the sanctions resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council against Iraq since August 2, 1990, and shall list, by name, each country which to his knowledge, has provided any assistance to Iraq and the amount and type of that assistance in violation of each United Nations resolution.

"(3) The President shall make every effort to encourage other nations, in whatever forum or context, to adopt sanctions toward Iraq similar to those contained in this section.

"(4) Not later than every 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990], the President shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a report in both classified and unclassified form, setting forth the findings of the study required by paragraph (1) of this subsection."

Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title XIV, § 1458, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1697, provided that: "If the President considers that the taking of such action would promote the effectiveness of the economic sanctions of the United Nations and the United States imposed with respect to Iraq, and is consistent with the national interest, the President may prohibit, for such a period of time as he considers appropriate, the importation into the United States of any or all products of any foreign country that has not—

"(1) prohibited—

"(A) the importation of products of Iraq into its customs territory, and

"(B) the export of its products to Iraq; or

"(2) given assurances satisfactory to the President that such import and export sanctions will be promptly implemented."

**CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY
EX. ORD. NO. 12170**

Notice of President of the United States, dated Nov. 12, 1991, 56 F.R. 57791, provided:

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170 (set out above), the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency have been transmitted annually by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register, most recently on November 9, 1990. Because our relations with Iran have not yet

returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

Prior continuations of national emergency with respect to Iran were contained in the following:

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Nov. 9, 1990, 55 F.R. 47453.

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Oct. 30, 1989, 54 F.R. 46043.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12513

Ex. Ord. No. 12513, May 1, 1985, 50 F.R. 18629, which prohibited trade and certain other transactions involving Nicaragua, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12707, Mar. 13, 1990, 55 F.R. 9707, set out below.

Continuations of national emergency declared by Ex. Ord. No. 12513 were contained in the following:

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Apr. 21, 1989, 54 F.R. 17701.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12532

Ex. Ord. No. 12532, Sept. 9, 1985, 50 F.R. 36861, which prohibited trade and certain other transactions involving South Africa, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12769, § 4, July 10, 1991, 56 F.R. 31855, set out as a note under section 5061 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

Continuation of national emergency declared by Ex. Ord. No. 12532 was contained in Notice of the President of the United States, dated Sept. 4, 1986, 51 F.R. 31925.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12535

Ex. Ord. No. 12535, Oct. 1, 1985, 50 F.R. 40325, which prohibited importation into United States of South African Krugerrands, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12769, § 4, July 10, 1991, 56 F.R. 31855, set out as a note under section 5061 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA

Notice of President of the United States, dated Dec. 26, 1991, 56 F.R. 67465, provided:

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543 [set out above], President Reagan declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544 [set out above], the President took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. The President has transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the Federal Register every year since 1986. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism as evidenced by its involvement in the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1992. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

Prior continuations of national emergency with respect to Libya were contained in the following:

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 2, 1991, 56 F.R. 477.

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 4, 1990, 55 F.R. 589.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12635

Ex. Ord. No. 12635, Apr. 8, 1988, 53 F.R. 12134, which blocked property and interests in property of the Government of Panama that were in the United States, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12710, Apr. 5, 1990, 55 F.R. 13099, set out below.

Continuation of national emergency declared by Ex. Ord. No. 12635 was contained in Notice of the President of the United States, dated Apr. 6, 1989, 54 F.R. 14197.

EX. ORD. NO. 12707. TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NICARAGUA

Ex. Ord. No. 12707, Mar. 13, 1990, 55 F.R. 9707, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), chapter 12 of title 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. 191 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the February 25, 1990, democratic election in Nicaragua has ended the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States previously posed by the policies and actions of the Sandinista government in that country, and the need to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12513 of May 1, 1985, to deal with that threat.

I hereby revoke Executive Order No. 12513 and terminate the national emergency declared in that order with respect to Nicaragua.

Pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending and not finally concluded or determined at the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the effective date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the effective date of this order.

This order shall take effect immediately.

GEORGE BUSH.

EX. ORD. NO. 12710. TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PANAMA

Ex. Ord. No. 12710, Apr. 5, 1990, 55 F.R. 13099, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (hereinafter referred to as "IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (hereinafter referred to as "the NEA"), chapter 12 of title 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. 191 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the restoration of a democratically elected government in Panama has ended the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States previously posed by the policies and actions of Manuel Antonio Noriega in that country, and the need to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12635 of April 8, 1988, to deal with that threat.

I hereby revoke Executive Order No. 12635 and terminate the national emergency declared in that order with respect to Panama.

Pursuant to section 202 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency with respect to Panama shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the effective date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the effective date of this order. Pursuant to section 207 (50 U.S.C. 1706) of IEEPA, I hereby determine that the continuation of prohibitions with regard to transactions involving property in which the Government of Panama has an interest is necessary on account of claims involving Panama.

This order shall take effect immediately.

GEORGE BUSH.

EX. ORD. NO. 12722. BLOCKING IRAQI GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND PROHIBITING TRANSACTIONS WITH IRAQ

Ex. Ord. No. 12722, Aug. 2, 1990, 55 F.R. 31803, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Iraq constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

SECTION 1. All property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities and the Central Bank of Iraq that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are hereby blocked.

SECTION 2. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this Order:

(a) The import into the United States of any goods or services of Iraqi origin, other than publications and other informational materials;

(b) The export to Iraq of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information controlled for export pursuant to Section 5 of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2404)) or services from the United States, except publications and other informational materials, and donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies intended strictly for medical purposes;

(c) Any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation to or from Iraq; the provision of transportation to or from the United States by any Iraqi person or any vessel or aircraft of Iraqi registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding authority under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended [49 App. U.S.C. 1301 *et seq.*] (49 U.S.C. 1514), of any transportation by air which includes any stop in Iraq;

(d) The purchase by any United States person of goods for export from Iraq to any country;

(e) The performance by any United States person of any contract in support of an industrial or other commercial or governmental project in Iraq;

(f) The grant or extension of credits or loans by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities;

(g) Any transaction by a United States person relating to travel by any United States citizen or permanent resident alien to Iraq, or to activities by any such person within Iraq, after the date of this Order, other than transactions necessary to effect such person's departure from Iraq, or travel for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a newsgathering organization; and

(h) Any transaction by any United States person which evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, any of the prohibitions set forth in this Order.

For purposes of this Order, the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States, or any person in the United States.

SECTION 3. This Order is effective immediately.

SECTION 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities, or to any Iraqi national or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals. The Secretary may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the Federal government. All agencies of the United States government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this Order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this Order.

This Order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH.

[Ex. Ord. No. 12722 was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12724, § 6, Aug. 9, 1990, 55 F.R. 33090, set out below, to the extent inconsistent with Ex. Ord. No. 12724.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12723

Ex. Ord. No. 12723, Aug. 2, 1990, 55 F.R. 31805, which directed Secretary of the Treasury to block all property and interests in Kuwaiti Government property that are in the United States or within possession or control of United States persons, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12771, July 25, 1991, 56 F.R. 35993, set out below.

EX. ORD. NO. 12724. BLOCKING IRAQI GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND PROHIBITING TRANSACTIONS WITH IRAQ

Ex. Ord. No. 12724, Aug. 9, 1990, 55 F.R. 33089, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and the United Nations Participation Act [22 U.S.C. 287 *et seq.*] (22 U.S.C. 287c), in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 661 of August 6, 1990, and in order to take additional steps with respect to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12722 [set out above],

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, hereby order:

SECTION 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are hereby blocked.

SEC. 2. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order:

(a) The importation into the United States of any goods or services of Iraqi origin, or any activity that promotes or is intended to promote such importation;

(b) The exportation to Iraq, or to any entity operated from Iraq, or owned or controlled by the Government of Iraq, directly or indirectly, of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information), or services either (i) from the United States, or (ii) requiring the issuance of a license by a Federal agency, or any activity that promotes or is intended to promote such exportation, except donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food and supplies intended strictly for medical purposes;

(c) Any dealing by a United States person related to property of Iraqi origin exported from Iraq after August 6, 1990, or property intended for exportation from Iraq to any country, or exportation to Iraq from any country, or any activity of any kind that promotes or is intended to promote such dealing;

(d) Any transaction by a United States person relating to travel by any United States citizen or permanent resident alien to Iraq, or to activities by any such person within Iraq, after the date of this order, other than transactions necessary to effect (i) such person's departure from Iraq, (ii) travel and activities for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government or the United Nations, or (iii) travel for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a news-gathering organization;

(e) Any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation to or from Iraq; the provision of transportation to or from the United States by any Iraqi person or any vessel or aircraft of Iraqi registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding authority under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 [App.] U.S.C. 1301 *et seq.*), of any transportation by air that includes any stop in Iraq;

(f) The performance by any United States person of any contract, including a financing contract, in support of an industrial, commercial, public utility, or governmental project in Iraq;

(g) Except as otherwise authorized herein, any commitment or transfer, direct or indirect, of funds, or other financial or economic resources by any United States person to the Government of Iraq or any other person in Iraq;

(h) Any transaction by any United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

SEC. 3. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States, and vessels of U.S. registration.

(b) the term "Government of Iraq" includes the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Iraq.

SEC. 4. This order is effective immediately.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, or to any Iraqi national or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Government of Iraq or Iraqi nationals. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the Federal Government. All agencies of the Federal Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this order.

SEC. 6. Executive Order No. 12722 of August 2, 1990 [set out above], is hereby revoked to the extent incon-

sistent with this order. All delegations, rules, regulations, orders, licenses, and other forms of administrative action made, issued, or otherwise taken under Executive Order No. 12722 and not revoked administratively shall remain in full force and effect under this order until amended, modified, or terminated by proper authority. The revocation of any provision of Executive Order No. 12722 pursuant to this section shall not affect any violation of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action under that order during the period that such provision of that order was in effect.

This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ

Notice of President of the United States, dated July 26, 1991, 56 F.R. 35995, provided:

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722 [set out above], I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2 and 12724 of August 9, 1990 [set out above], I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Similar sanctions were imposed against occupied Kuwait by Executive Orders Nos. 12723 and 12725 of August 2 and August 9, 1990, respectively, which were terminated by Executive Order No. 12771 of July 25, 1991 [set out below]. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12725

Ex. Ord. No. 12725, Aug. 9, 1990, 55 F.R. 33091, which directed Secretary of the Treasury to block all property and interests in Kuwaiti Government property that are in the United States or within possession or control of United States persons and which prohibited transactions with Kuwait, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12771, July 25, 1991, 56 F.R. 35993, set out below.

EX. ORD. NO. 12730. CONTINUATION OF EXPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS

Ex. Ord. No. 12730, Sept. 30, 1990, 55 F.R. 40373, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) (hereafter referred to as "the Act"),

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the unrestricted access of foreign parties to U.S. goods, technology, and technical data and the existence of certain boycott practices of foreign nations, in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 App. U.S.C. 2401 *et seq.*], constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency with respect to that threat.

Accordingly, in order (a) to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security of the United States;

(b) to further significantly the foreign policy of the United States, including its policy with respect to cooperation by U.S. persons with certain foreign boycott activities, and to fulfill its international responsibilities; and (c) to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and reduce the serious economic impact of foreign demand, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*), the provisions of that Act, the provisions for administration of that Act, and the delegations of authority set forth in Executive Order No. 12002 of July 7, 1977 [50 App. U.S.C. 2403 note], Executive Order No. 12214 of May 2, 1980 [50 App. U.S.C. 2403 note], and Executive Order No. 12131 of May 4, 1979, as amended by Executive Order No. 12551 of February 21, 1986 [50 App. U.S.C. 2401 note], shall, to the extent permitted by law, be incorporated in this order and shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 2. All rules and regulations issued or continued in effect by the Secretary of Commerce under the authority of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, including those published in Title 15, Chapter III, Subchapter C, of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 768 to 799 inclusive, and all orders, regulations, licenses, and other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect pursuant thereto, shall, until amended or revoked by the Secretary of Commerce, remain in full force and effect, the same as if issued or taken pursuant to this order, except that the provisions of sections 203(b)(2) and 206 of the Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2) and 1705) shall control over any inconsistent provisions in the regulations. Nothing in this section shall affect the continued applicability of administrative sanctions provided for by the regulations described above.

SEC. 3. Provisions for administration of section 38(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(e)) may be made and shall continue in full force and effect until amended or revoked under the authority of section 203 of the Act (50 U.S.C. 1702). To the extent permitted by law, this order also shall constitute authority for the issuance and continuation in full force and effect of all rules and regulations by the President or his delegate, and all orders, licenses, and other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect pursuant thereto, relating to the administration of section 38(e).

SEC. 4. This order shall be effective as of midnight between September 30, 1990, and October 1, 1990, and shall remain in effect until terminated. It is my intention to terminate this order upon the enactment into law of a bill reauthorizing the authorities contained in the Export Administration Act [50 App. U.S.C. 2401 *et seq.*].

GEORGE BUSH.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY
EX. ORD. NO. 12730

Notice of President of the United States, dated Sept. 26, 1991, 56 F.R. 49385, provided:

On September 30, 1990, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order No. 12730 [set out above]. In that order, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401, *et seq.*). Because the Export Administration Act has not been renewed by the Congress, the national emergency declared on September 30, 1990, must continue in effect beyond September 30, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12730.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

EX. ORD. NO. 12735. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL
WEAPONS PROLIFERATION

Ex. Ord. No. 12735, Nov. 16, 1990, 55 F.R. 48587, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code,

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that proliferation of chemical and biological weapons constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

Accordingly, I hereby order:

SECTION 1. *International Negotiations.* It is the policy of the United States to lead and seek multilaterally coordinated efforts with other countries to control the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. The Secretary of State shall accordingly ensure that the early achievement of a comprehensive global convention to prohibit the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, with adequate provisions for verification, shall be a top priority of the foreign policy of the United States, and the Secretary of State shall cooperate in and lead multilateral efforts to stop the proliferation of chemical weapons.

SEC. 2. *Imposition of Controls.* As provided herein, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce shall use their authorities, including the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*] and Executive Order No. 12730 [set out above], respectively, to control any exports that either Secretary determines would assist a country in acquiring the capability to develop, produce, stockpile, deliver, or use chemical or biological weapons. The Secretary of State shall pursue early negotiations with foreign governments to adopt effective measures comparable to those imposed under this order.

SEC. 3. *Department of Commerce Controls.* (a) The Secretary of Commerce shall prohibit the export of any goods, technology, or services subject to his export jurisdiction that the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State determine, in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to this order, would assist a foreign country in acquiring the capability to develop, produce, stockpile, deliver, or use chemical or biological weapons. The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State shall develop an initial list of such goods, technology, and services within 90 days of this order. The Secretary of State shall pursue early negotiations with foreign governments to adopt effective measures comparable to those imposed under this section.

(b) Subsection (a) will not apply to exports if their destination is a country with whose government the United States has entered into a bilateral or multilateral arrangement for the control of chemical or biological weapons-related goods (including delivery systems) and technology, or maintains domestic export controls comparable to controls that are imposed by the United States with respect to such goods and technology or that are otherwise deemed adequate by the Secretary of State.

(c) The Secretary of Commerce shall require validated licenses to implement this order and shall coordinate any license applications with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 4. *Sanctions Against Foreign Persons.* (a) Sanctions shall be imposed on foreign persons with respect to chemical and biological weapons proliferation, as specified in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(5).

(b)(1) Sanctions shall be imposed on a foreign person if the Secretary of State determines that the foreign person on or after the effective date of this order knowingly and materially contributed to the efforts of a foreign country referred to in subsection [(b)](2) to use, develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire chemical or biological weapons.

(2) The countries referred to in subsection [(b)](1) are those that the Secretary of State determines have either used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or have made substantial preparations to do so on or after the effective date of this order.

(3) No department or agency of the United States Government may procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from any foreign person referred to in subsection [(b)](1). The Secretary [sic] of the Treasury shall prohibit the importation into the United States of products produced by the foreign person.

(4) Sanctions imposed pursuant to this section may be terminated or not imposed against foreign persons if the Secretary of State determines that there is reliable evidence that the foreign person concerned has ceased all activities referred to in subsection [(b)](1).

(5) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury may provide appropriate exemptions for procurement contracts necessary to meet U.S. operational military requirements or requirements under defense production agreements, sole source suppliers, spare parts, components, routine servicing and maintenance of products, and medical and humanitarian items. They may provide exemptions for contracts in existence on the date of this order under appropriate circumstances.

Sec. 5. Sanctions Against Foreign Countries. (a) Sanctions shall be imposed on foreign countries with respect to chemical and biological weapons proliferation, as specified in subsections (b) and (c).

(b) The Secretary of State shall determine whether any foreign country has, on or after the effective date of this order, (1) used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law; or (2) made substantial preparations to use chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law; or (3) developed, produced, or stockpiled chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law.

(c) The following sanctions shall be imposed on any foreign country identified in subsection (b)(1) unless the Secretary of State determines that any individual sanction should not be applied due to significant foreign policy or national security reasons. The sanctions specified in this section may be made applicable to the countries identified in subsections [sic] (b)(2) or (b)(3) when the Secretary of State determines that such action will further the objectives of this order pertaining to proliferation. The sanctions specified in subsection (c)(2) below shall be imposed with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(1) *Foreign Assistance.* No assistance shall be provided to that country under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.] or the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.] other than assistance that is intended to benefit the people of that country directly and that is not channeled through governmental agencies or entities of that country.

(2) *Multilateral Development Bank Assistance.* The United States shall oppose any loan or financial or technical assistance to that country by international financial institutions in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262d).

(3) *Denial of Credit or Other Financial Assistance.* The United States shall deny to that country any credit or financial assistance by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government.

(4) *Prohibition on Arms Sales.* The United States Government shall not, under the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.], sell to that country

any defense articles or defense services or issue any license for the export of items on the United States Munitions List.

(5) *Exports of National Security-Sensitive Goods and Technology.* No exports shall be permitted of any goods or technologies controlled for national security reasons under Export Administration Regulations.

(6) *Further Export Restrictions.* The Secretary of Commerce shall prohibit or otherwise substantially restrict exports to that country of goods, technology, and services (excluding agricultural commodities and products otherwise subject to control).

(7) *Import Restrictions.* Restrictions shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of articles (which may include petroleum or any petroleum product) that are the growth, product, or manufacture of that country.

(8) *Landing Rights.* At the earliest practicable date, the Secretary of State shall terminate, in a manner consistent with international law, the authority of any air carrier that is controlled in fact by the government of that country to engage in air transportation (as defined in section 101(10) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1301(10)).

Sec. 6. Duration. Any sanctions imposed pursuant to section 4 or 5 shall remain in force until the Secretary of State determines that lifting any sanction is in the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States or, as to sanctions under section 4, until the Secretary has made the determination under section 4(b)(4).

Sec. 7. Implementation. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce are hereby authorized and directed to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. These actions, and in particular those in sections 4 and 5, shall be made in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and, as appropriate, other agency heads. The Secretary concerned may redelegate any of these functions to other officers in agencies of the Federal Government. All heads of departments and agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations.

Sec. 8. Judicial Review. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, or any other person.

Sec. 9. Effective Date. This order is effective immediately.

This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY EX. ORD. NO. 12735

Notice of President of the United States, dated Nov. 14, 1991, 56 F.R. 58171, provided:

On November 16, 1990, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.), I issued Executive Order No. 12735 [set out above]. In that order, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. Because the proliferation of these weapons continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on November 16, 1990, must continue in effect beyond November 16, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I

am continuing the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12735.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

EX. ORD. NO. 12771. REVOKING EARLIER ORDERS WITH RESPECT TO KUWAIT

Ex. Ord. No. 12771, July 25, 1991, 56 F.R. 35993, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and United Nations Participation Act [22 U.S.C. 287 *et seq.*] (22 U.S.C. 287c),

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the expulsion from Kuwait of Iraq's occupation forces, the restoration of Kuwait to its citizens, and the reinstatement of the lawful Government of Kuwait eliminate the need for Executive Order No. 12723 of August 2, 1990, entitled "Blocking Kuwaiti Government Property," and Executive Order No. 12725 of August 9, 1990, entitled "Blocking Kuwaiti Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Kuwait." Those orders were issued to protect the assets of the Government of Kuwait which were subject to United States jurisdiction, and to prevent the transfer of benefits by United States persons to Iraq based upon its invasion of Kuwait. Those orders also implemented the foreign policy and protected the national security of the United States, in conformity with applicable resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. Finding continuation of these orders unnecessary, I hereby order:

SECTION 1. Executive Order No. 12723 and Executive Order No. 12725 are hereby revoked. This revocation shall not affect the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12722 [set out above] to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the policies and action of the Government of Iraq.

SEC. 2. This revocation shall not affect:

(a) any action taken or proceeding pending and not finally concluded or determined on the effective date of this order;

(b) any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the effective date of this order; or

(c) any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the effective date of this order.

SEC. 3. This order shall take effect immediately.

GEORGE BUSH.

EX. ORD. NO. 12775. PROHIBITING CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HAITI

Ex. Ord. No. 12775, Oct. 4, 1991, 56 F.R. 50641, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code,

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the grave events that have occurred in the Republic of Haiti to disrupt the legitimate exercise of power by the democratically elected government of that country constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. I hereby order:

SECTION 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of the Government of Haiti, its

agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities, including the Banque de la Republique d'Haiti, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are hereby blocked.

SEC. 2. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, any direct or indirect payments or transfers to the de facto regime in Haiti of funds, including currency, cash or coins of any nation, or of other financial or investment assets or credits, by any United States person, or by any person organized under the laws of Haiti and owned or controlled by a United States person, are prohibited. All transfers or payments owed to the Government of Haiti shall be made when due into an account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or as otherwise may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be held for the benefit of the Haitian people.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term "de facto regime in Haiti" means those who seized power illegally from the democratically elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on September 30, 1991, and includes any persons, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities purporting to act on behalf of the de facto regime, or under the asserted authority thereof, or any extraconstitutional successor thereto.

(b) The term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States, or any person in the United States.

SEC. 4. The measures taken pursuant to this order are not intended to block private Haitian assets subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or to prohibit remittances by United States persons to Haitian persons other than the de facto regime in Haiti.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act [50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*], as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property, or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value, by any United States person to the de facto regime in Haiti. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government, all agencies of which are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this order.

SEC. 6. This order is effective immediately.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this order shall confer any substantive or procedural right or privilege on any person or organization, enforceable against the United States, its agencies or its officers, or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or its officers.

This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH.

[Ex. Ord. No. 12775 was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12779, Oct. 28, 1991, 56 F.R. 55975, set out below, to the extent inconsistent with Ex. Ord. No. 12779.]

EX. ORD. NO. 12779. PROHIBITING CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HAITI

Ex. Ord. No. 12779, Oct. 28, 1991, 56 F.R. 55975, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National

Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and in view of Resolution MRE/RES. 2/91, adopted by the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of American States on October 8, 1991, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991 (set out above),

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the grave events in the Republic of Haiti that are continuing to disrupt the legitimate exercise of power by the democratically elected government of that country continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and hereby order:

SECTION 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of the Government of Haiti, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities, including the Banque de la Republique d'Haiti, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked.

SEC. 2. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order:

(a) Any direct or indirect payments or transfers to the *de facto* regime in Haiti of funds, including currency, cash, or coins of any nation, or of other financial or investment assets or credits, by any United States person, or by any person organized under the laws of Haiti and owned or controlled by a United States person, are prohibited. All transfers or payments owed to the Government of Haiti shall be made when due into an account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or as otherwise may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be held for the benefit of the Haitian people.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the importation into the United States of any goods of Haitian origin, other than publications and other informational materials, or of services performed in Haiti, is prohibited.

(c) The exportation from the United States to Haiti, directly or indirectly, of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information controlled for export pursuant to the Export Administration Regulations, 15 C.F.R. Parts 768 *et seq.*), or services other than (i) publications and other informational materials; (ii) donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies; and (iii) rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, and cooking oil, is prohibited.

(d) For a period of 30 days from the effective date of this order, goods containing parts or materials exported from the United States prior to the effective date of this order may be imported into the United States following assembly or processing in Haiti.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term "*de facto* regime in Haiti" means those who seized power illegally from the democratically elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on September 30, 1991, and includes any persons, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities purporting to act on behalf of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, or under the asserted authority thereof, or any extraconstitutional successor thereto.

(b) The term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States, or any person in the United States.

(c) The term "goods of Haitian origin" means goods grown, produced, manufactured, extracted, or processed in Haiti, or which have entered into Haitian commerce.

SEC. 4. The measures taken pursuant to this order are not intended to block private Haitian assets sub-

ject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or to prohibit remittances by United States persons to Haitian persons other than the *de facto* regime in Haiti.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property, or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value, by any United States person to the *de facto* regime in Haiti; or prohibiting or regulating the provision of transportation between the United States and Haiti by any vessel or aircraft. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government, all agencies of which are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this order.

SEC. 6. Unless otherwise specified, this order shall be effective as of 11:59 p.m., eastern standard time, November 5, 1991. Sections 1 and 2(a) of this order became effective at 12:23 p.m. on October 4, 1991, pursuant to Executive Order No. 12775.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this order shall confer any substantive or procedural right or privilege on any person or organization, enforceable against the United States, its agencies or its officers, or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or its officers.

SEC. 8. Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991, is hereby revoked to the extent inconsistent with this order. All delegations, rules, regulations, orders, licenses, and other forms of administrative action made, issued, or otherwise taken pursuant to Executive Order No. 12775 and not revoked administratively shall remain in full force and effect under this order until amended, modified, or terminated by proper authority. The revocation of any provision of Executive Order No. 12775 pursuant to this section shall not affect any violation of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action pursuant to that order during the period that such provision of that order was in effect.

This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH.

CHAPTER 37—NATIONAL SECURITY SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND GRANTS

Sec.

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